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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Vol. VIII, No. 22 | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, April 28, 1945

Indicate Ghost Town Schools To Be Maintained Indefinitely

The continuance of the present interior housing settlement school system was indicated in application forms which distributed among teachers and individuals eligible for teaching in the interior towns.

The indication is that schools for children of repatriate families and maintenance cases will be maintained despite any changes in government policy which might occur.

MALES TO BE ACCEPTED

The position which has been closed to males up to this time will now be open to them.

The application also states that all applicants who are accepted for teaching positions will be required to attend the annual Summer School in New Denver from July 23 to August 17 inclusive.

The intension of the applicant whether he or she intends to return to Japan or to remain in Canada is asked.

Deadline for submission of the application forms is May 6.

N. Y. TIMES PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO NISEI GI's

NEW YORK — The New York Times, leading New York newspaper, paid high tribute to the Nisei American soldiers in an editorial "Action in Italy," on April 11, declaring "on the record, none surpasses them in loyalty, devotion or courage."

"No soldiers we have sent abroad have a more distinguished record than these Nisei," the Times said.

The newspaper declared that General Mark W. Clark was using "battle-tried Nisei, as Americans of Japanese ancestry call themselves" in the forefront of the Fifth Army's new drive up the Ligurian coast.

Continued the editorial:

"More than 17,600 have been inducted into the Army. The men of the famous 100th Battalion are typical. They were originally Hawaiian volunteers but heavy losses brought replacements from many sections. Distinguished Service Medals are commonplace. Private Jesse Hirato won his by seizing a shovel when his rifle jammed, charging an enemy nest and capturing its occupants armed with a machine-pistol, rifle and grenades.

"Most of the Nisei want to fight in the Pacific. They believe that, raised in the institutions of democracy, they are better soldiers than Japanese of their own generation, trained to savagery and hate. But they do not differ in appearance from our Pacific enemy and would invite attempts at enemy infiltration. Some are used as interpreters and specialists but they have seen combat service chiefly in Italy and France.

A HARDER FIGHT

"Thus far they have won every fight they have been in. But their hardest fight is still ahead and may outlast the war. It is the fight against prejudice roused by color of skin and slant of eye. It is easy to admire them while they are still in uniform.

"It would be kinder to remember and reward them when the battle is over."

Preparations for School Made for Midway Residents

MIDWAY, B. C. — An influx of transferees from Kaslo has necessitated the renovation of the school building here and it is expected that classes will be ready for a number of elementary grade pupils next month.

It is expected that two teachers, one from Kaslo and another from Greenwood, will be assigned to educate the children. Text books are being sent from the Kootenay Lake School in Kaslo.

High school students in Midway are transported daily to high schools in Greenwood while a few are boarding in Greenwood while completing their courses.

Upwards of 100 residents, mostly from Kaslo are now housed at this centre. The old hotel has been renovated and equipped to accommodate several families. There are also a number of houses which have been rented privately to transferee families, the Grand Forks Gazette reported.

Yukon Settlers Enjoy Harmonious Relations With Occidental Neighbors

From the far northern regions of Dawson, Yukon Territory comes the report of Mr. S. Harada that the twenty-six Isseis, Niseis and Sanseis are going about their daily task with no discrimination directed toward them.

There are 12 first generation, 10 second generation and 4 third generation.

All Isseis and Niseis who are working are members of the C.C.F. and also of the local mining union. The people are working in close harmony with the occidentals and there are no signs of any friction, writes the correspondent.

Cultivation of the fertile lands are underway and the correspondent states that vegetables grow well in the region, especially tomatoes which seem adapted to grow in that type of soil.

NEWS REEL

Second Beet Payment

RAYMOND, Alta.—Cheques are in the mails for southern Alberta sugar beet growers covering the second subsequent payment for 1944 beet deliveries. The payment is 50 cents a ton on 337,000 tons.

The initial payment was $7.75 a ton, the first payment 75 cents and 50 cents the second payment making a total of $9 a ton to date.

"California Is Grateful"

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Lieut. Gov. Frederick Houser told seven American veterans of Japanese ancestry, all of whom have been decorated for valor in overseas combat, that "California is grateful for the services you have rendered."

The seven Nisei soldiers were introduced in the State Senate on April 16.

Seek Wider Circulation Of Repatriation Petition

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Richmond Branch of the Japanese Repatriation League have sent Victoria City Council a copy of a petition which they say has been signed by 90 per cent of residents of that municipality, asking the Dominion Government to ensure that no member of the Japanese race be permitted to live in B.C. the CP reported April 23.

The Richmond letter asks that the City Council aid in circulating a similar petition in Victoria or turn it over to other organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce or a ratepayes body.

Albertans Win Two Point Boost In Beet Contract

Minimum Yield Guarantee Raised to 8 Tons

Bonus up 25c; Tonnage Contract Turned Down

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Two points of a three-point proposal seeking higher labor cash contract submitted by the evacuee sugar beet workers early last month has been approved by the Southern Alberta Sugar Beet Grower's Association.

The request for a raise in the rate of the tonnage contract was turned down. The boost of the cash contract guarantee up to a new high of $85 per acre on a ten ton basis was also rejected.

This year's cash contract allows a minimum yield of 8 tons per acre over last year's 7 tons and a bonus of $1.50 for each additional ton over the ten ton per acre production level.

For thinning 22 inch rows the rate is $10.50 per measured acre, for hoeing $4.50 per measured acre, and for weedings $3.00 per measured acre.

"For pulling, topping and piling into piles from 300 to 600 lbs., or loading the beets as topped into low wagons or trucks not to exceed approximately 4 feet in height, $15.00 per acre on a yield of 10 tons per acre, and over 10 tons, a bonus at the rate of $1.50 for each additional ton per acre, and under 10 tons per acre, a deduction at the rate of $1.50 per ton shall be made for each ton, provided that there shall be no deduction on a yield below 8 tons per acre," the contract specifies.

PAY HOLDBACK

A sum of $4.50 per acre is to be withheld from the worker from payments due under this contract for thinning as a guarantee of faithful performance of the contract. However, with the consent of the grower, the contractor may hire other labor to complete the work to fulfill his contract.

Payment is to be made with the completion of the respective class of work specified as thinning, hoeing and weeding.

As soon as all preliminary work to harvesting is completed in August, the worker is not required to report back to work until not later than September 10 when pulling and topping will commence. If the worker does not report back by September 20, the contract automatically is broken and the holdback of $4.50 per acre is forfeited to the grower.

However, if the grower has orders from the sugar company but does not commence harvesting before September 25, good weather conditions prevailing, the contract may be declared cancelled and the worker free to seek other employment.

Also noted in the contract is that in the event that any handwork is not done with sufficient rapidity, the grower may appeal to the Agricultural Superintendent or Fieldman to either of whom authority is delegated to decide whether the employment of additional help is necessary and to permit the engagement of other help to do the work in question as cheap as existing conditions warrant.

The grower is authorized through the contract to deduct the amount paid such additional labor from the account of the contractor.

All tools for handwork except beet forks is to be furnished by the worker.

The Agricultural Superintendent or Fieldman or the Sugar Company are designated as arbitrator to settle dispute arising from misunderstanding provisions of the contract, decision of whom is final.

HOUSING PROVIDED

The contract states that housing, equipped with cooking stove will be provided by the growers and where necessary, conveyance of food supplies, suitable water for culinary purposes, transportation of the workers and baggage to and from station to farm. The houses may be occupied during the beet work and thirty thereafter.

Lethbridge Remains Adamant:

Four United Church Ministers Appeal To Council To Lift Ban On Evacuees

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The question of permitting evacuees into the city of Lethbridge to accept employment was again under discussion Monday, with four Ministers, members of the United Church in Southern Alberta appearing before the council on behalf of the Japanese Canadians, but the council remained adamant in their stand.

Ministers appearing before the council were Rev. E. L. Garvin of the city, who said he spoke as "the unanimous voice of the Lethbridge Ministerial Association." Rev. H. A. Mutchmor of Southminister United Church here; Rev. H. B. Marston, United Church minister at Magrath and Raymond and Rev. Walter Ward, United Church minister at Barons, reported the Lethbridge Herald.

URGES FAIR PLAY

Explaining: "I have a great love for fair play and justice" and speaking as a "member of the Christian body". Rev. Mutchmor felt there should be no racial discrimination of Japanese beyond the requirements of war security. Among the evacuees in southern Alberta are Canadian-born members of the United Church said Rev. Mutchmor, and added that "we feel we have a very decided responsibility" to speak for them.

He declared that if evacuees were permitted to work in the rural areas, he saw no reason why they should not be allowed into the city. He said that it exerted an intolerable condition on them and forced the evacuees to spend a great part of the year in idleness. He added that Japanese Canadians were law-abiding and gave good account of themselves.

Rev. Garvin pointed out that the situation concerning the evacuees has changed during the past three years. He explained that the federal labor department has asked churches to assist in resettlement of Japanese Canadians across the Dominion and [illegible] that the council [illegible] should be changed.

Rev. Ward explained that what was desired of the council was to amend the agreement to permit Japanese to use employment facilities in Lethbridge during the months when they are not required on beet work, and allowed to take advantage of educational facilities here.

"They just feel that they are butting against the wall ..... it's a prob-

(Please Turn to Page 2)

Repatriate All—Anscomb

EDMONTON, Alta. — Municipal Minister H. Anscomb, of the B. C. Government, said in an interview here Thursday, "As far as I am concerned the Japanese in British Columbia are going back to their homeland and we will provide the boats to take them there."

He said any attempt to resettle Japanese in B.C. would be vigorously resisted and "it would best for all concerned, to deport them all."

Housing Problem Slows Relocation

Head Office to Approve Permanent Stay Requests

KASLO, B. C.—Applications for permanent stay in this city will be taken by the B.C. Security Commission office here it was revealed this week.

It was stated that all applications will be sent to Vancouver head office for approval. Permission to stay will depend on the applicants ability to independently support himself or his family.

KASLO, B. C. — Following the completion of segregation through signing for "voluntary repatriation or dispersal", five families left for resettlement in southern Ontario, one family to Montreal and another to Vernon, B. C. this week.

Only other movement from this centre this week was six families transferred to the Slocan City area. This contingent left Wednesday morning on a special chartered bus.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Trek eastward of Japanese wishing to remain in Canada after the war is under way —a number of Japanese are moving to employment east of the Rocky Mountains every day, the Vancouver Province reports.

No difficulty has been encountered in placing them in work since the Japanese Placement Commission, through the co-operation with National Selective Service, has "a large reserve of employment" for them.

MANY JOBS OPEN

T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, states that commission placement offices in Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, Montreal and Lethbridge have on file several hundred jobs on farms, in lumbering and other essential employment for Japanese.

Largest number of requests for Japanese labor comes from Ontario, currently in the grip of a severe labor shortage, says the report. Housing shortage in larger eastern cities is proving a problem in relocating the Japanese.

Angus MacInnis Elaborates Speech

Dispersal Plan Should Be Carried Out

TORONTO, Ont.—Angus MacInnis, C.C.F. member for Vancouver East, said here that Prime Minister Mackenzie King should follow up his proposal of August 4 last that Orientals be dispersed across Canada, reported the Canadian Press April 19.

"All restrictions against loyal Japanese should be removed," he said, "except that they should not be allowed to return to British Columbia until after the war."

He was elaborating on a speech he made at a public meeting here.

Loyal Japanese should be permitted to settle anywhere in Canada without disadvantages or prejudices, he added. After the war, B.C. should be prepared to take her share.

"The Japanese problem before the war," he said, "was essentially a British Columbia problem, but now it is a Dominion problem and should be handled as one."

That Licence Case Again!

KIRKLAND, Ont. — Teck township council April 19 withheld decision in the case of James Tosako, a Japanese national who applied for a license to operate a restaurant in Kirkland Lake. A former Toronto hotel chef, Tosako came to Canada at the age of 12, reported the Toronto Star.

Would Discriminate Jews More Than Japanese

SEATTLE, Wash.—John L. Fornier, Kent newspaper publisher, declared April 19 that of numerous letters received by him from servicemen, the majority of those writing favor return of the Japanese to their West Coast homes and businesses.

Speaking at a mass meeting attended by an estimated 700 persons, Fornier asserted he was just as worried about the Jewish and Negro minority problems as that of the Japanese, saying that "Kent businessmen would go down the line on a program against the Jews faster than they would against the Japanese."

News Notes Across Canada . . .

Discussion Keynotes Point To Nisei Faith in Canada, Buddhism at Bussei Meet

SLOCAN. — Keynotes throughout the discussions at the third bi-annual Buddhist Sunday School Teachers Convention, held in Slocan on March 25, "pointed to the Nisei's faith in Canada and Buddhism," reports the April issue of "Light of the Bussei", organ of the Slocan Young Buddhist Association.

Discussion at the convention centred on three topics, "Nisei and Post-war Problems", led by Sakaye Kawabata and Kiyoshi Tabata; "Nisei and Present Circumstances," guided by Fumiye Maeda and Hideo Inamoto; and "Nisei and Physical Education," led by Yae Hamakawa and Takeshi Matsuba. General chairman for the conference discussion was Minoru Uchida.

Over 150 delegates from Rosebery, New Denver, Lemon Creek and Slocan attended the convention, says the report.

Chairman at the Conference Service, Machiye Ikari, extended the official welcome to visiting delegates, while the main speakers, Rev. R. Hirahara and Rev. T. Tsuji, stressed the responsibility which lay upon the teachers who take an active part in the spiritual education of hundreds of children.

Rev. T. Kalatsu of Lemon Creek was heard in an enlightening lecture on Buddhism.

SOMETHING NEW . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Sakamoto of Slocan, B. C. became the proud parents of a baby girl recently.

Card of Thanks

● We wish to extend our sincere thanks to the host of friends in Kaslo for their many acts of kindnesses and courtesies during our stay in this centre. We also wish to say thank you to all the friends who came to see us off so early in the morning upon our departure for Clarkson, Ontario. Our new address will be c/o Sheridan Nurseries, Clarkson, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. Matsuga,
Sumi Sue, Kunio and Yoshiko

● May we express sincere thanks to all our friends in Lemon Creek for courtesies and kindnesses extended to us during the past two and a half year residence at this centre. Also to express thanks to all who came to bid us goodbye to the bus upon our departure to Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. T. Murase and family
Abbie Murase

HELP WANTED

A POSITION is open for an experienced tailor in a tailoring and dry-cleaning establishment in Vegreville, Alta. Nisei preferred. Pay will be in salary or piece work. Steady work. Living quarters are available.

For further information contact Mr. George Kuwata, Vegreville, Alberta.

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B. C.

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The School Grapevine

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—Celebrating their second anniversary, the Lemon Creek School is holding a concert this weekend on a two night run. All students are participating with the first night presentation already completed yesterday. The final performance will be run off tonight.

BAY FARM, B. C.—A grand concert in which all the students will participate is to be held next Friday and Saturday by the Pine Crescent School here.

The teachers and students are completing last minute arrangements for the gala affair.

KASLO, B. C.—The Kootenay Lake School bid farewell this morning to another teacher, Miss Sue Matsugu who left for Clarkson, Ont.

Many of the pupils have also been relocating to other centres during the past few weeks so that now the attendance is just over the 100 mark.

Regina Nisei Hear Returned Missionary

REGINA, Sask. — The Regina Niseis' Club gathered at the home of Mr. H. Takashiba for their meeting for the month of April. Special guest at this meeting was Miss L. Bard.

Miss Bard had spent 20 years in Japan, returning to Canada in 1937. She gave a very interesting talk on her work there and spoke highly of Rev. Kagawa.

Plans were later discussed for a social, to be held on April 28, at the Nomura residence.

First Jewish Judge In Canada Appointed

TORONTO, Ont.—Samuel Factor, 52 year old Russian-born Jew, became the first of Canada's 170,000 Jews to receive a judicial appointment, this week.

Judge Factor, who has served in the First Great War and also in the present war as a Squadron Leader in the RCAF, was appointed as judge of the County Court of the Ontario County of York.

Poor Weather Delays Sugar Beet Seeding

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Poor weather condition is delaying seeding of sugar beets, the Lethbridge Herald reports.

Farmers are slowly starting work on the land although only a sprinkling of seeding has been done. The weather remains too cold and fields are too wet to be worked.

Contracting of beet acreage is about completed with 90 per cent of the acreage signed up. Between 30,000 and 31,000 acres will be seeded. Seed and fertilizer are on the ground and as soon as weather conditions are favorable, drilling will commence.

Growers will not worry about beet seeding providing they can get going around May 20, said the report.

The labor outlook for this season is favorable with prisoners-of-war labor assured if needed.

Nisei Americans Put Italian Front In News

Recent combat exploits of American troops of Japanese ancestry of the 442nd Infantry Regiment have put the war in Italy back on the front pages, Thomas L. Stokes, noted nationally syndicated columnist for the United Feature Syndicate, reported from the Italian front in a column carried on April 16 by the Chicago Sun, Salt Lake Tribute and other newspapers, reports the Pacific Citizen.

Mr. Stokes declared that until the "Japanese Americans of the 442nd now back from France, distinguished themselves as usual, the war in Italy virtually had slipped out of the newspapers."

"It was stalemated," he reported from Italy, "with little but local action along the front."

Edmonton Man Offers Farm Opportunities

A letter has been received by The New Canadian by J. L. Williamson of Edmonton, who offers a proposition to have a number of Japanese Canadians settle west of Edmonton.

The area is a mixed farming district where settlers have been giving their attention largely to stock raising. The land is very productive although part of it is covered with poplar and a certain amount of clearing required. The location is good and there are roads and schools nearby.

The property includes about 2000 acres situate in 2 blocks about 3 miles apart and it is particularly well-located for a small number of farmers who wish to be near together and to work together, says Mr. Williamson.

Anyone interested should contact Mr. J. L. Williamson, 208 Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Personal Notes

SAKAMOTO-KONO . . .

The Raymond Buddhist Church was the scene as Hisako Kono exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Kitaro Sakamoto on April 3. Rev. S. Ikata officiated.

Bridesmaids were Mr. and Mrs. F. Takeda and Mr. O. Kinoshita.

MRS. WARI SAKAMOTO

COALDALE, Alta.—Final funeral services were held for Mrs. Wari Sakamoto on April 20 who passed away following a heart attack on April 18.

Funeral services were held at the Coaldale Hall. Reverends S. Ikata and Y. Kawamura ministered the final rites.

Fast Rolling Dumbells Crush Jinxes To Become London Five-Pin Titlists

LONDON, Ont. — With Roy Sageman and George Ide in rare form, both spilling the maples for over 700 three game aggregate scores, the Dumbells outbowled the Jinxes in three straight games to win the 1944-45 Hyman Five Pin Bowling League Championship on March 31.

Showing poor form, the Jinxes trailed throughout the entire three games and did not offer much competition for the high-riding Dumbells.

The highly touted Jinxes who led the league throughout most of the season, went under an average of 130 points per game, losing out 1042 to 837 in the first game; 1013 to 883 in the second and 1043 to 927 in the third game.

Roy Sageman with a three-game 283—261—223, total 767, paced the winners supported by George Ide whose 214—215—275 barely tipped the 700 mark with 704.

JINXES:

Jack Fowler	163-221-218 [illegible]
[illegible]	139-168-151—[illegible]
Frank Ebata	221-152-170—543
Sohei? Takemura	98-215-178—[illegible]
George Ebata	220-158-171—[illegible]
	837 883 927 2647

DUMBELLS:

Roy Sageman	283-261-223—[illegible]
Roy Hikida	146-143-161—450
George Ide	214-215 [illegible]—705
Barin Yoshida	[illegible]-231-[illegible]—513
Charlie Shimizu	221-163-230—614
	1042 1013 1043 [illegible]

Alaskan Old Timer On His Way Home

HUNT, Idaho.—A 76 year old Issei explorer, interpreter and pioneer of Alaska left two weeks ago from the Hunt, Idaho, relocation centre to return to his former home in Beaver, Alaska, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

The report stated that it was doubtful whether Frank Yasuda, returnee, would be able to get transportation to Alaska immediately due to the busy cannery season. He is awaiting transportation facilities in Seattle.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, Yasuda travelled throughout the hinterland of Alaska as an interpreter for the explorers of the Smithsonian Institute. As a result of his many explorations, an Alaskan mountain is named in his honor, the Minidoka centre newspaper reported.

He was the first to bring Eskimo settlers to the Yukon region near his hometown.

MRS. ROLSTON ADVOCATES . . .

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Study of the Japanese problem was advocated by Mrs. F. J. Rolston, M.L.A., when she spoke at the primrose tea given by the Primrose Club at the home of Mrs. H. R. MacMillan, the Vancouver Province said. She urged women to be

Ken Tsujiura Heads Coaldale YMWBA

Study Of Nisei Problems Urged

COALDALE, Alta. — The annual inaugural Y.M.W.B.A. was held in the Coaldale Community Hall on April 14 at 8:00 p.m. President, Ken Tsujiura stressed the need for a greater effort and co-operation among all members and residents of south Alberta and more so the need of greater activity in sport and literary fields.

Our genial vice-presidents, Shigeru Mizuno and Lily Okahashi also voiced the needs of interest and participation in community affairs.

The Chairman, T. Horii introduced the remaining members of the staff who comprise this year's directing staff, as follows:

Toshio Shimomura and Yas Yamashita, Japanese and English secretaries, respectively; T. Horii, chairman; Mitsuru Tanaka, and Iris Nomura, treasurers; Mary Okahashi, Isamu Miyagi and Akira Terashima, auditors; Push Matsumiya and Mrs. S. Goshinmon, sports convenors; Seiwa Oyama and Fujiye Sakamoto, social convenors; Sally Narukami and Masao Matsui, dramatic convenors.

After the introduction, Dick Mizuno took over as master of ceremonies. With many vocals and numerous games, the night was spent with much hilarity and enthusiasm. Our club song was introduced by Dick Mizuno, lyrical composer and throughout the intermissions, the song was being hummed and sung by many of the members.

In closing, from hilarity to deeper thoughts, our new president stressed the need of the study of problems confronting the Nisei problems hereafter, with lectures and discussions offered by the Reverends Kawamura and Ikata.

We thank Mr. E. Ozeki and Mr. T. Nomura for the generous donations received, commemorating their weddings, and we wish them many years of success and happiness throughout the years to come.

—Y. Y.

Friday 13th Lucky Day For Butte Raffle Winners

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Friday the 13th held no fears for 250 friends and members of the Picture Butte Chinooks when they gathered at Koepke's Hall for the raffle draw and dance.

Smooth music supplied by the "Nobleford Rhythm Tones" was reluctantly halted long enough for the raffle draw and refreshments. The lucky winners were:

1. Silver plate, Alfred Birch, Shaughnessy; 2. Pen and pencil set, Howard Finley, Picture Butte; 3. Breakfast tray, Miss Y. Okabe, Picture Butte; 4. D. Gray's Beauty Treatment Set, Merle Ockerman c/o Western Grocery, Lethbridge; 5. Cup and saucer, Eddy Kimura, Iron Springs; 6. Cigarette holder, E. Kadonaga, Nobleford; 7. Ash tray, Bill Nakatsuru, Picture Butte.

8. Scarf, Y. Ito, Picture Butte; 9. Pyrex Set, Noboru Yahiro; Picture Butte, 10. Stationery, Jimmy Wong, Picture Butte; 11. Photo album, Claude Quam Jr. Nobleford; 12. Cup and saucer, Mrs. Alice Foster, Picture Butte; 13. Cake Pyrex dish, George Oshiro, Coaldale; 14. Pyrex set, K. Konno, Picture Butte; 15. Wallet, Miss H. A. Tanizawa, Lemon Creek, B.C.

The Picture Butte Chinooks sincerely thank everyone for making the evening a huge success. Special thanks to friends from Raymond, Taber, Coaldale and Iron Springs.

BARNWELL, Alta.—Taking active part in activities with the M.I.A. classes here is May Shimbashi. She was one of two attendants attending the newly crowned queen at the annual gold and green ball on April 10.

Continued from Page 1:

Lethbridge City Council Adamant

lem that needs our most serious consideration," Rev. Marston told the council quoting examples of barriers which are placed before Niseis who are qualified for specialist jobs.

The district was indulging in "possibly too much racial discrimination" Rev. Ward stated.

MOST ENTERPRISING

Pointing out that evacuees in southern Alberta could have remained in interior British Columbia on a government dole, Rev. Melchmor declared that the evacuees who came to southern Alberta are "the most enterprising of the Japanese."

Three local organizations sent their views to the council in written communications.

The Quota Club advised the council that it had gone record as "recommending to the Lethbridge city council that Canadian Japanese be accorded the rights of other Canadian citizens in the city of Lethbridge."

The Lethbridge Medical Society recommended to the council "that Japanese evacuee girls be allowed to accept work as domestics in the city of Lethbridge."

Supporting the council was the Lethbridge Eagles Aerie, No. 2100, urging that all evacuee labor be kept out of the city and "holding them to the agreement as arranged for them on leaving British Columbia."

A few weeks ago the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council, the Canadian Legion and the Army and Navy Veterans supported the council stand.

"They were brought to southern Alberta primarily to work on farms and especially for work on sugar beet farms," Ald. J. A. Jardine said. He declared that if they were permitted into the city, they would all leave the farm for the city. Once in the city, they refuse to go back to the farm, past experience shows, he said.

Racial discrimination never entered the discussions of the "Japanese problem", Alderman Castles said. He referred back to the depression years when many people moved into the city from the district and sought city relief which aggravated the unemployment situation. The chief interest of the council is to guard against an influx of Japanese into Lethbridge which might result with them becoming charges of the city, he said.

He added that not a single application has been received by the council from a citizen seeking permission to employ an evacuee as a maid.

Recalling the [illegible] over Japanese maids working in the city, Mayor Shackleford declared that "they had no authority to [illegible] but they slid into the city without making application."

Only a minority of citizens wanted to employ evacuees as maids but the mayor felt that the majority remained silent "as they had confidence in the actions of the city council."

A PROMISE THAT HAS NEVER BEEN BROKEN

Land of Promise . . . That's what they call our Canada in the older lands of the world. Ask anyone who has travelled. Or ask a soldier back from overseas. He'll tell you how their eyes light up, how hungry they are to know more about this great young country. For to millions of war-weary peoples, Canada is the stuff of which dreams are made . . . where dreams come true.

That's what our fathers thought. And because they did, we are what we are—Canadians.

Thanks to them, our heritage is great. Few countries can rival Canada today in mineral wealth, forest resources, farm lands, water power, and all the other things that are Canada. Yes, Canada is rich—but not just in material things. She is rich in her sons and daughters, her fine schools and colleges, her public health, her opportunities.

And thanks to all these things, Canada has always fulfilled its obligations. In its relations with other peoples and other governments . . . with its own people . . . Canada has kept its promises.

You can count on it continuing to do so.

Canada backed by its wealth and its people—will keep its promise to repay you for every dollar you invest in Victory Bonds. And its promise to pay you $3 each year for every $100 you lend.

Because Canada must fight to protect all things that are Canada, we of Canada are again investing in Victory Bonds to the very utmost of our ability. We will put the Eighth Victory Loan "over the top" just as we have all preceding Victory Loans.

This is your opportunity to make your dollars serve Canada . . . and serve yourself. Because in serving you will be saving for the increased opportunities that will be yours in the bright future of this Land of Promise . . . Canada!

Invest in the Best—

BUY VICTORY BONDS

8-43

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

第八回ビクトリー・ローン 十三億五千万弗

（四月廿三日より募集運動開始）

ユーコン州から

[illegible]

カナダ滞留者の東行

仕事口があるので着々と進捗中
九千人は自活し各種産業に貢獻

(晩香坡發) ビーシー州在住の日系人にしてカナダに留まることを希望する人々の東行は着々と行はれて居るがセレクチヴ・サーヴィス當局の協力を得てセキュリチー・コミッションで多くの仕事口を用意してあるので之等の日本人の東行に就ては何等の困難は感じてゐないとペッカー・スヰヤル局長は發表してゐる。

ウィニペグ、フォートウイリアム、トロント、キングストン、レスブリッヂにあるコミッションの就職斡旋所は農地、木材産業其他多くの就職口を用意してゐるのだが日本人労働者を最も多く要求してゐるのはオンタリオ州の農地であり、東部の大都市に日本人を再定住させる上で困難するのは住居の問題であると說明してゐる。

(オタワ發) ミッチェル勞働相は春の下院に日本人問題に關する報告の中で、カナダに居る日本人二萬三千人(七十五パーセントはカナダ市民で此國生れが六十一パーセント)中ビーシー州にまだ殘つてゐる者は六十二パーセントで、二十パーセントは平原諸州に十八パーセントが東部カナダに居ると發表、働く能力のある日本人の就職狀態に就ては一ケ年前には約半數だけが自活してゐたが今日では其數は九千人に增加して

△木材産業に三千人(約半數はビーシー州內)△主として平原州の農業に四千人△主として東部カナダの各種産業に二千五百人△其他五百人

といふ事になつてゐるが之等の自活者は木材、フルーツ、シュガー等の增産に寄與し、鐵道、タンニング、ドライクリーニング、病院働き、家庭働き等各種の産業に貢獻してゐることを指摘し、政府では働く能力のない者及子供三千九百人を世話し四千人の學童教育を見てゐると說明した。

日系人に對する制束規定

總て撤廢せよとマキニス氏が主張

(トロント發) 先週當地で演說したシーシーエフのマキニス代議士は、キング首相が昨年八月四日下院で聲明せる日本人のカナダ內散在政策を遂行すべきであるとて忠誠なる日本人に對して適用されてゐるあらゆる制束規定は、戰爭中は總べてビーシー州に歸還させないといふ點を除いては總て之を撤去すべきであると主張し、忠誠なる日本人はカナダ內到る處で不便や偏見なく受容れらるべきであり戰後にはビーシー州も其の分前を負擔する用意がなければならぬと述べ「戰前に於ける日本人問題は主としてビーシー州のものであつたが今やそれはカナダ全体の問題となつたし從つて夫れは國家的な問題として處理されなければならぬのだ」と强調し

(トロント發) 先週當市に於て開かれたカナダ合同教會內地傳道局の大會でビーシー州の監督ハント牧師は、ビーシー州に於ける日本人問題に對して「非クリスチャン的態度」をもつて臨つてゐることにたいし大なる遺憾の意を表し、日本人のホームを破壞し彼等の財産を强制處分するが如きことの不必要さを主張した。

(晩香坡發) プロテスタント派の有力なる四教會と救世軍とからなる晩香坡教會委員會では今朝初めての集會に於て、カナダ內に人種的憎惡主義者が存在する事を非難し少數民族にたいする理不盡なる政策に反對する聲明を發した

頑迷なるレスブリッヂ市會

(レスブリッヂ發) 移動日本人を一ケ年間に限つて雇入れレスブリッヂ市內に就働させることに關して今週月曜の市會に合同教會の牧師四名も出席して討議したが市會では依然として反對の態度を持續してゐる。市會に出席した四名の牧師は當市のマーディン、マクモーア、マグラスのマースト、シ、バーンズのサーヴィス兩氏で教會聯合全体の意見を代表して「戰爭の犧牲保全に必要以上に日本人に對して人種的差別待遇をしてはならぬ、移動日本人を田舍で働かせる事を許す以上市內でも許されぬ理由はない」と主張し、日本人は此等を選擇する人々で狀況は過去三ケ年間に大に變つて來て、政府も教育施設にたいして日本人をカナダ全土に再定住させる事に協力方を要請して居る時だからレスブリッヂ市會も態度を改むべきであると强調したのであつた。

(レスブリッヂ發) 先週當市のクオタ・クラブは市會に對して「日本人に對して他のカナダ人同樣の權利を認めてレスブリッヂ市內で就職することを許可せよ」と要求する決議を通過してジャックルフォード市長に提出した。

教師の夏季講習會

七月廿三日からニウデンヴァーで

インテリアタウン各學校の教師及新たに教師志望者に對するサマースクールは七月廿三日から八月十七日までニウデンヴァーに於て開かれる事になり、九月の新學期から教職に就職を希望する者の申込が期待されてゐるが之によつてインテリアタウン學校は繼續され日本へ歸る希望をした學童の教育も續行される事が判明した。今度の申込書にはナショナル、歸化人カナダ生れ、日本へ歸るつもりかカナダに留まるつもりか、年齡、性別、獨身か既婚か等を明記する事になつてゐるところからして誰人でも申込めるわけで締切は五月六日である。

カズローに

居殘りたい者は
當局から許可を得ること

(カズロー發) セキュリテー・コミッションのカズロー居住地閉鎖後もカズローに居殘りたい人々はコミッションに其の旨を届け出なければならぬと發表されてゐる。自活できる者は居住し續ける事が出來るのであるが、移動の届出によつてコミッションでは晩香坡の本部に一應照會し其の是認を得る必要があるのだといふ。

(カズロー市會ではコミッションの居住地閉鎖後も自活して殘留する日系人の居住を許可する旨言明してゐると既報の如くであるが其後市會では先に可決してゐたケローナ商業會議所の日系人追放案是認の決議も取消してしまつた)

東と西に移る人々

(カズロー發) 先週の「自發的歸國申請」調查完了に引續いて今週カズローから五家族が南部オンタリオにモントリオールとトロントに一家族宛移動した。水曜日には特別列車で六家族がスローカン地方へ移つた。

ミドウエーの學校

(グランドフォークス發) ガゼット紙の報ずるところによると最近ミドウエーに百名以上の日本人が移つて來たのでグリーンウッド地方は更に活氣を呈してゐると云ふ。ミドウエーでは古い學校を修繕して中學部の校舍に充てる事にして近く米川から二名の二世教師によつて授業が開始される筈。

カナダでは最初のユダヤ人判事

(トロント發) 加奈陀に在住する十七萬のユダヤ人の中から最初の判事が任命された。オンタリオ州ヨーク郡區裁判所のファクター判事(五三)がそれであるが、彼はロシアのキエフ生れで八歲の時加奈陀に渡り前大戰に出征、一九三〇年來トロントから自由黨の代議士

對日宣傳戰と「歸米」

(ニューヨーク發) 太平洋戰に於ける重要なる一分野をなす對日ラヂオ宣傳戰には桑港にある戰時情報局に勤務してゐる二世と歸米も參加してゐるが、此の仕事には特に日本の事を知つてゐる「歸米」が大に役立つて居ると云はれる。

(シアトル發) ケントの新聞發行者フォーニアー氏は「多くの出征軍人は日系人の西部歸還に賛成だといふ手紙をよこして居る」と當地の演說會で發表した。

アラスカにかへる

安田翁

(アイダホ州[illegible]發) 當村[illegible]の安田フランク(七六)翁はアラスカに歸つて行くためシアトルで便船を待つて居るが恰度キャナリーシーズンなので直ちに船便が得られるか否かわからない有様である。安田翁は戰前にスミスソニアン學會(ワシントンの博物館)の探檢の通譯としてアラスカ各地の探檢に從事して居たことがありアラスカの山で同氏の名前を附されてゐるところも多い。同氏は其のホームタウンであるアラスカのビーヴァー近くにわたるユーコン地方にエスキモー人を居住させた最初の人である。

ベルリンの三分の二攻略

ソ聯軍は四月二十二日獨逸の首都ベルリンに突入して必死の反擊を試みる獨逸軍と猛烈なる市街戰を展開しつゝ二十六日までに市街の三分の二を攻略し北方三十三哩のスチェッチン港を占領、南方でエルベ河の戰線では西部から猛進擊の聯合軍との距離僅に十四哩となり事實上に於て獨逸を斷半して了つた。斯てベルリンでは五十萬の獨軍を包圍してをりゲッベルス宣傳相其他の要人も其市に居ると云はれるが一方ヒットラーの居所たるベルヒテスガーデンの山莊に對しては廿五日聯合軍の空軍は一萬二千トンの爆彈を投じ[illegible]

方が此所へ移つて進擊してゐる。

沖繩戰は少し展開

沖繩で大苦戰してゐる米軍は二十六日南部で首里東方高地を占領、那覇郊外(三飛行場の地點)で激戰中であり、北方では伊江島を占領した。

▲東京放送は沖繩に於ける「特攻[illegible]」[illegible]三日[illegible]艦船三十九隻を[illegible]と公表してゐる。

▲米空軍の[illegible]爆擊機は二十一日[illegible]に亘つて九州、四國、東京地方(立川飛行機工場)に向けて行はれてゐる。[illegible]

▲[illegible]引續いて[illegible]してゐる。

桑港世界會議開會

「世界恒久平和の建設」を見出すための聯合國世界會議は二十五日から桑港で開會[illegible]、英の[illegible]、ソ聯のモロトフ外相、支那の宋子文外相以下四十六ケ國の代表參加

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助、寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたこゝに謹んで紙上にて深謝致します

▲レイモンド坂本喜太郎氏(結婚記念)▲コールデールの野村イニス嬢▲ローヂャースの玉井支身氏

ニユー カナデアン

御禮

御地在留中は公私共に一方ならぬ多大の御厚情を賜り本日ハミルトンへ移るにつきましては色々と御世話になりました上に態々御見送り下さいまして誠に有難うございました[illegible]紙上を以て謹んで深謝申上げ[illegible]

四月二十五日

村[illegible] 外一同

二 Kinrade St. Hamilton, Ont.

シモンクォーキー在留御一同樣

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

(發行所) ビーシー州カズロー

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

(購讀料 一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗)

社説

前途によこたはる吾々の大きな責務

目下行はれてゐる「民族的偏見撤廢〔illegible〕」のプログラムによつて決定的にカナダに留まることになる者は、少くとも一つの良い點を見出さなければならぬ。其れは全き市民權獲得に必要なる運動に一臂力を合せることが出來る機會を與へたといふ事である。斯る運動が、基本的な目標を持ち具体的なものであることは極めて明白である。それは國内到るところの公正なる心情をもつ人々から同情と支持を受けるであらうことも明かである。だが、一方日系人自身もその運動に就ては一層活潑に働かなければならず、第一には〔illegible〕したところの多くの諸人の援助と辛酸をあつめ、前途には容易ならぬ組織的行動に對しても道義的及び財的支援を與へなければならぬのである。

本紙に掲載されてゐる記者への手紙の中には種々の目標に關する大略が述べてあるが、それは日系カナダ人がこれから成しとげて行かなければならぬ仕事である。

此の手紙は第一に來るべきスタッ議會の總選擧の重要性を指摘してゐる。それに關聯して最も必要なることの一つは、昨年行はれた移動日系人の參政權剥奪を撤廢させることである。政府はごく最近の發表に於て「良きカナダ人たらうとする證據として」ビーシー州から東部に再定住することをすゝめてゐるのであるが、その同じ政府は、昨年再定住者のデモクラチックな投票權を停止するといふやうな事をしたのである。

ビーシー州内及び其他各州に於ける日系人の自由なる動きといふ基本的なる權利確立の必要も決して輕視できない事である。この制束規定は、市民がビーシー州内に於て五十哩以上旅行する場合には〔illegible〕の許可を受けなければならぬといふところまで厳しくなつてゐるのである。

經濟的自由獲得の運動も押進めなければならぬ。特に差別的な政府の命令によつて自由が制束されてゐる點に關しては然りである。日系カナダ人が土地を購入したりリースしたりする事を禁じてゐる〔illegible〕の規定は其の最も顯著なる例である。移動者が職業する上に必要なる營業ライセンス發給權を地方當局が濫用してゐるといふ點も見のがせないところである。如何に政府の就職斡旋係が仕事は〔illegible〕らでもあると主張したところで、經濟的機會が自由に與へられる事は、國内を通じて再定住の〔illegible〕する事は出來ないのである。

〔illegible〕

「神の導き」を他にも及ぼせ

ニューカナデアン記者足下

四月七日の紙上に掲載されたアーレ・クラージ牧師の手紙を大なる興味をもつて讀んだ。それは日系カナダ人中の一人、殊に輿論機關を左右してゐる地位にある人が我の特權を遠慮なく行使し〔illegible〕してゐることを指摘せるものであつたのだ。

先が僕は、同氏のいふ「神威によつて導かれた」といふ處を、何故に彼等のみの事とせず、それを少くとも國家の公僕たるペッカーズ〔illegible〕やミッチェル労働相の上にも及ぼさうとしないのかをいぶかるものである。さうしたら、カナダの人種的な法律も多少は緩和され或は撤去できる事だらう。

「神威による導き」が實際されるならば、來るべき〔illegible〕の總選擧に際して殊々も重要なるデモクラチックな權利たる投票權を行使することが出來るであらう。そのほか土地の購入や營業、他のカナダ人と同様なる基礎のもとにおける自由なる旅行も許されることになるであらうし、財産の強制的處分にたいする余的賠償も受けられるであらう。更に彼にして感受性があるならば、アメリカ側の例にならつて西部沿岸の禁止區域解除をなし、あらゆる形式に於けるアジアト的な人種的差別待遇除去のために斯る擧に出る者を處罰するといふところまで行くことであらう。

政府の日系カナダ人に對する扱ひに關してはカナダ市民の多くの者が、特に基督教徒の間において疑念を持ちつゝあるのだ。彼らの發表する文字の中で政府の政策が非難されてをり「政府は何をしようとしてゐるのか理解に苦しむ」と言つてゐる位だ。

オ州キングストン 日高邦夫

〔illegible〕から遠隔を〔illegible〕けてゐるが、特に四月十四日の紙上に現はれた〔illegible〕であつた。

〔illegible〕年の待つた人を日本へ送りたいと思つてゐる人は〔illegible〕の事よりも〔illegible〕彼らの〔illegible〕日本の〔illegible〕みてゐるのであらうが、若い人々では彼らの〔illegible〕日本に行く事を〔illegible〕事に就て〔illegible〕知つてゐるのである。

吾々の多くは〔illegible〕の人々にたいする態度に就てはゐるが、しかし彼らのうち傷害を加へられた者もなければ臆せさらされてゐる者もない。カナダでは何とも云つても、言論の自由は許されてゐるが、日本では然うであるまい。重ねて貴紙の良き仕事に敬意を表します。

ーーグリーンウッド・エドオ・デヴィッドソン。

感銘を受ける社説

ニューカナデアン記者足下

毎號のニューカナデアンの社説〔illegible〕

結婚御挨拶

野村信雄
定田由紀枝

右兩名儀小關與助氏の媒酌にて婚約中の處四月十一日〔illegible〕教會に於て〔illegible〕司式の下に結婚式を擧行致し候間〔illegible〕御披露申上候。〔illegible〕將來何分共宜敷御指導被下度御願申上候

四月十二日

父 野村八百藏
母 同 〔illegible〕
父 定田〔illegible〕
母 同 〔illegible〕

御禮

移動以來各位のご交誼に感謝仕候。本日オンタリオ州ダニエルフへ移動するに際し御多忙中御見送り被下厚志深く感銘仕候。以紙上御禮申上げると共に皆樣の御多幸を祈上候。

四月二十七日

大洞武悅
同 〔illegible〕子

カズロー在留御一同樣

御禮

御地在留中は皆樣より多大の御厚情を頂き本日オンタリオ州セリダンへ移つるに就ても色々お世話になりました上に態々お見送り下さいましても有難うございました。取敢ず紙上を以て深謝申上げます。皆樣の御健康を念じ上げます。

四月二十四日

井手上九右衛門
家内一同

Sheridan Nurseries, Sheridan, Ont.

カズローの皆樣

御禮

御地在留中は皆樣より多大の御厚情を頂き本日オンタリオ州へ移つるに就ても色々お世話になりました上に態々お見送り下さいまして誠に有難うございました。取敢ず紙上を以てお禮申上げます。皆樣の御健康を念じ上げます。

四月二十四日

山下〔illegible〕

c/o Mr. 〔illegible〕 Anderson, Richmond Hill, Ont.

カズロー在留御一同樣

御禮

御地在留中は皆樣より多大の御厚情を頂き本日スローカンへ移つるに就きましても色々お世話になりました上に早朝にも拘らず態々お見送り下さいまして誠に有難うございました。取敢ず紙上を以て深謝申上げます。皆樣の御健康を念じ上げます。

四月二十五日

岡松仁三郎

カズロー在留御一同樣

アルバータ州の日系人と組織勞働者

アルバータ州勞働聯盟及びレスブリッヂ地方勞働會議の聯する限り、アルバータ州内に於ける日系カナダ人がとところを異にする〔illegible〕アルバータ州内に定住する事に反對を表明してゐる。勞働組合では、戰後には移動日系人を總て同州から他へ移す事を要求してゐる。地方勞働會議もレスブリッヂ市の要請を容れて日系人の市内就働に反對するといふやり方を支持してゐるのである。

而して地方勞働會議では最近だ發聯に於て、日系カナダ人の恒久的定住は同・州聯に於てきめらるべき問題であるといふことを認めてゐる。レスブリッヂ市内に於ける移動日系人家庭勤労者に支拂ふ賃金は「標準以下」であるといふことは、市内に於ては日系人雇傭を許び、市内に於ける「奴隷的勞働狀態」を繼續し、平和回復の際に他の勞働者も斯の如き狀態の下に就働させられることになる恐れがあるとアルバータ州に於ける新記録を〔illegible〕人勞働者が標準の低い賃金や條件の勞働狀態を喜んで受諾するのでないといふことは、アルバータ州内の組織勞働者も銘記しておくがよいであらう。シュガービート勞働の賃金をドシドシ引上げて

〔illegible〕

述べてゐる。

此の勞働會議の言分は確實でもあるのではある。それは勞働者の一部はいつまでも一つの特別階段となして他の勞働者と競爭するもので あるといふ間違つた觀念に根ざすところのものである。斯る特殊な狀態は、人種や宗教や又は技術を基礎として勞働者間に制束や惡遇を加へ、働き競爭させることによつてのみ〔illegible〕續される。過去十五ケ年間に於てシーアイオー派の強力なる大産業別組合が大進出をなしたのは、粒の如き古くさい反動的な考へを打破して進んだからなのだ。日系人勞働者にたいする差別待遇や制束に反對して活潑なる行動に出てゐる米國内の組合も此れがアイオー派なのである。

アルバータ州に於ける移動日系人勞働者が標準の低い賃金や條件で〔illegible〕

〔illegible〕人勞働者が標準の低い賃金や〔illegible〕いふ〔illegible〕によつてのみつくられるもの〔illegible〕アルバータ州の日系勞働者に〔illegible〕ある。

〔illegible〕

アルバータ州に於ける甜菜栽培の勞働者は、斯うした事情の下に於て大〔illegible〕を受けてゐるのだ。

アルバータ州のビーツ耕作契約

日本人側の結束により部分的に増賃要求承認さる

（レイモンド發）南部アルバータ州のシュガービーツ・グロワース協會と日本人勞働者代表者との間に於て折衝中だつた本年度のビーツ耕作賃銀問題は既報の如く日本人側から賃銀増賃を要求したのに對しグロワース側では「オタワ政府から勞働賃金の値上が得られない」からとの理由を以て之を拒絶して來たが其の二點については増賃を承認して來た

△一エーカー十噸以上のビーツ收穫の場合は一噸につき一弗五十仙宛のボーナス支給（昨年は一弗五十仙）

△最低トンネージ保證を八噸とする（昨年は七噸）——一エーカー平均十噸を標準收穫として夫以下の場合は一噸につき一弗宛差引くのであるが八噸以下の場合は引かない事になるのである

猶之により本年のビーツ耕作キャツシュ・コントラクトの賃銀は次の如くなる。（一エーカー當り）

△シンニング　一〇弗五〇仙

△ホーイング　四弗五〇仙

△ウイーデング　三弗〇〇仙

△タツピング　一五弗〇〇仙

▲合計　三三弗〇〇仙

猶右に一エーカー十噸につき一弗五十仙宛のボーナスがつく（若し五十エーカー作つて一エーカーにつき十二噸宛出來るとすれば基本賃金千六百五十弗にボーナスが百五十弗加はり千八百弗となり、此他にイリゲーシヨンの日當が別に支給される）

△トンネージ・カントラクトの場合は一噸三弗九十仙を要求したのであるが之は拒否されて昨年通りの三弗四十仙（十トンで三十四弗）となるから大体キャツシュ・カントラクトと同じなのであるが、グロワー側ではむしろキャツシュ・カントラクトの方を勸めてをり、選擇は日本人側の自由である。

レイモンドだけは半額に

日系ハイ校生月謝免除運動奏効

（レイモンド通信）レイモンド親和會では三月廿三日安井業長司會の下に臨時總會を開催、前森佐田兩氏からセキュリティー・コミッションと交渉中だつた再定住とハイ校月謝問題の經過報告や生活費補助等につきコミッション本部のリスター氏と會見顛末の説明があつたがハイ校月謝免除問題に就てはレイモンドでは半額に切下げ運動に成功したがウエリングとマグラス其他は未定であると指摘された。尚自由移動と職業の選擇問題に就ては次の如く報告された

▲近地區への移動は殆ど不可能だつたが理由さへあればビート勞働である限り何れの地方へも自由に移動出來る

▲東部への移動も行先にハウスと職業とが確認された場合はビート勞働に不適當と認め又その他の理由により移動させる。移動費支出不可能の事情にある場合は調査の上旅費を支拂ふ

▲ハイ校月謝問題についてはコミッションが各地學務課及びビーツグロワーの主要人と會見しその解決に援助する。

尚三月廿七日マグラスに於て報告會を開催、岡元、中島、雨森、佐田の四氏が出張、南北統一機關組織上に關し會員諸氏の諒解を得た。

齋藤城次君の東行

（テーバー通信）當地の敬愛する齋藤城次君は、トロント市のコミッション事務所に勤務するため新妻同伴にて三月下旬東行せられた。齋藤君はピーシー大學出身、往年カンバーランド在住中青木定義氏の薫陶を受けてゐたが將來有為の青年として當地方に於ても信望厚く現に昨年十一月以來當地の愛友會の一幹部、メーンコミチーの一員にも推薦せられ南部アルバータ州聯絡委員會に參與し對コミッション交渉其他一般社會の福利增進のために寄與せられしところ多大であつた。而後君の手腕に待つところ多きを期待してをつた際東行されることになつたので愛友會員は三月廿八日テーバー驛まで同氏夫妻を見送り記念品を贈つて新郎新婦の壯途をはなむけした（佐藤生）

惜しめども　われは笑よて送らなむ　幸ある君が今日の門出を

コールデール佛青役員

（コールデール通信）四月一日コールデール男女佛教青年會の總會に於て三回役員改選があり次の如く決定

▲會長辻占加奈生▲副會長永野茂　岡橋ルリ子▲議長堀居朝藏▲書記（日）下村利夫（英）山下安夫▲會計田中貢（補佐）野村シマエ▲社交部長大山密和　坂本フヂエ▲監査役寺島暎　宮城勇　岡橋ヌリ▲演藝部長松井正雄　鳴神貞枝

グリーンウッドの合同教會父母會

（グリーンウッド通信）合同教會父母會では兒童指導機關運用資金捻出のため四月七日バザーを開催したが多數の入場者があり大成功で一般の後助を深謝してゐる。佛教信者故人の先亡者追悼法要は四月十五日に營まれ多數參詣した。

人事消息

■結婚　レイモンドの坂本喜太郎氏と川野英子さんは武田房次郎氏夫妻並に木下九市氏の仲介により四月三日レイモンド佛教會に於て生田開教使司式の下に結婚式を擧行同所にて披露した

■死亡　元ヴイクトリア在住の山口縣大島郡出身中田（又は中谷）春吉氏（六七）は三月三十日キャツソンデール病院にて死去、遺骸がタシメに回送されて來たので山口縣人が主となりヴイクトリア出身者の協力を得て四月六日葬儀を執行した。故人の原籍等を知つてゐる人はタシメ親和會まで通知して貰ひたいと▲アルバータ州コールデールの坂本宇平氏夫人わり氏は四月十八日心臟麻痺で死去二十日生田河村兩開教使司式にて葬儀を執行した。同氏は熊本縣人で元晩市ジャクソン街でルーミングを經營してゐた人で常に朗らかな氣分で人に接し佛教會のためにも盡力したが葬儀には青年男女をはじめ多數會葬して惜別した

●寄附　ミッション農村財務整理委員會へ（五弗宛）仙田嘉市、野岩文郎、北川與惣吉三氏より、十弗池淵糸枝氏より

●尋人　横田鉄吾氏の現住所知りたし——ニューカナデアンまでお知らせを乞ふ

行く春に

ローカース　玉井文泉

藍衣紫衣の學生春日に遊びをる

鳴りやまぬ歡聲の場の靜光に

行く春をロッキーは雪に隱れへる

暮雲まさしく春霞のロッキー遙かあ去る

黒山一舟一周忌

ニウダグァー明時句會

郷里の風習をなつかしみて春衆まる　千爾

本の實習を開かのびとわるこけ　南子

臨終の聲まだ耳朶にあり一周忌　曲波

春今宵句座に君を偲びけり　風來

句の友の冥黙める春の夜　蘇水

花時も侘たや逝きにし君思ふ　紫影

梅に咲く櫻花に行ちて感無量　春甫

春雨や心も濡る〻一周忌　夢二

目にありや去年の活躍はで〻　小春

一舟忌祭壇に聲なく櫻散る　青柳

亡き友のおもかげ夢に春悲し　朝月

門櫻散りて淋しる一舟忌　紫雅

病床に雛飾る友や目に殘る　鶯春

めぐり來て手向ける花に雨そ〻ぐ　海棠

春の歌またなつかしく酔に觸れぬ　倫由

グリンウッド　ケー子

いたづらに思ひははしる故郷へ
友やはらから如何におはすぞ

むすめ等がさゝやきあつては賑やかに笑ひさゞめく春の宵哉

子供達が競ひ上げする凧も
かたちもとり〴〵にして

春霞

スローカン　佐野生

山に沿んだ春霞
でてからきたのか細衣
長閑な春に生れ出て
向ふの山を巻き抱き
白一色に塗りそめる
陽がベビーを抱くごと
優しくやさしい愛の手で
山また山をふんはりと
天女の羽衣そのまゝに
包むかすみよ春霞
山の舞姿で演舞して
朝の野山にさきあはし
のぼる朝陽とまふさもて
白くてきよいその姿
やがては天に昇り行く

HEIGORO TANABE
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Wedding & Engagement Rings
Quick Service—Work Guaranteed

時計修繕

結婚指環金銀細工

▲如何なる時計にても綺麗致します

▲郵送下さる節は書留便にて願ひます

▲送金下さる節はマネーオーダーにて送達くだしますます

田邊平五郎

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Wedding Ring Set
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▲時計の材料、切緊因用命に應じます。

▲郵送による修繕も御用命に應じます。

◇結婚用指環　男女腕時計◇

種々取り揃へました。御用命下さい

スローカン・シテー　重田房造

御禮

御地在留中は皆さまより多大のご厚情を頂き本日ヴアーノンへ移るに就きましても色々お世話になつた上にわざ〳〵お見送り下さいまして眞に有難うございました。一々お伺ひすべき處紙上を以てお禮申上げみな様の御健康を念じ上げます

四月二十四日

井上壽之助

家内一同

カズロー在留御一同様

妻わり

儀心臟麻痺にて去る十八日午後四時十五分死去仕候間此段知人各位に謹告仕候尚二十日午後二時コールデール・ホールに於て生田、河村兩開教使司式の下に葬儀執行の際は御多忙中にも不拘遠路ご會葬被下且つ御弔電花輪香華料等を頂き御芳志難有奉深謝候一々拜趨御禮申上ぐべき處乍略儀紙上を以て御禮申上候

昭和二十年四月二十一日

コールデール

夫　坂本宇平

長男　坂本[illegible]

在日本　孫 [illegible]

同　婿 [illegible]

同　長女　坂本 [illegible]

同　次女 [illegible]

同　兄　坂本 [illegible]

同　弟 [illegible]

同　[illegible]　小西 [illegible]

同　[illegible]　田中 [illegible]

友人 [illegible]

コールデール佛教會

コールデール佛教婦人會

コールデール佛教青年會

コールデール日系人救助會

コールデール二組四間組一同

Discrimination Against Niseis Sets A Dangerous Precedent

(Letter to the Editor, London Free Press, April 11, 1945.)

I am writing this letter soon after reading in the magazine "Newsweek" the account of our Government's plans for the disposal of our Japanese minority. The decisions taken regarding the future of these unfortunate people were given more conspicious notice in this weekly, and in its companion "Time", than they appear to have received in our own daily press. There seems to be something of a shamefaced silence across Canada with regard to the Government's proposal, and it is my hope that this letter will be an interpretation of what many of my fellow citizens may feel more inarticulately.

Let us for a moment consider what these people are like those lives are to be so drastically dealt with. Previous to the war I had no acquaintance whatever with Japanese; but like most Canadian communities, the one in which I live has received a number of them, and of this number five young men have come to be well known to me. I should perhaps remark that my work is the teaching of younger men in an institution of higher education so that I have come to know and judge a good many young characters in the course of years.

Let me say without hesitation, that I have never met five boys more well-bred, more upright and trustworthy nor more thoroughly Canadian in outlook and opinions that these Japanese. Furthermore, the slighter acquaintance I have had with other members of their race has not been such to lead me to think these lads can be any exception to the majority, and if there are even no more than a few thousand or a few hundred comparable to these, the thought of the treatment our Government plans for them should fill every Canadian citizen with indignation and shame.

Let me briefly set down the proposals whereby our country's traders hope to rid themselves of an unwanted minority, and we can then attempt to consider the justice of these decisions and their true motivation.

The plan, we are told, is to interview by means of our federal police, every Japanese, over 16 years old, and to place before him the following alternatives. Deportation to Japan with compensation for lost property, or resettlement outside British Columbia with free transportation and some financial assistance. Should either of these courses seem unacceptable to the individual in question he will be judged disloyal to Canada.

There is something dreadfully familiar about this proposed mode of procedure and it is not necessary to turn back very far in our memories to verify the resemblance. It was just such a technique the Nazis developed in their dealings with the Jews. The unhappy victim was asked to give up his wealth and profession and to live in segregation, wearing some humiliating symbol of his race, or leave the country altogether. Should he refuse or even protest, it was a case of disloyalty to the Fuehrer with consequences which need not be described.

Our Government has no intention of going so far as the concentration camp, with its torture and mass executions, but although it does not bear comparison with the Nazis in the matter of cruelty or physical brutality, its proposals are the equal of theirs in a certain insane logic and in hypocrisy. Here is an innocent minority, never convicted (on the admission of the Government itself) of a single act of sabotage or ill-will during the entire war; a minority which is refused permission to enter our armed forces, which is not allowed to apply even for work in war plants, which cannot therefore in any conceivable way demonstrate its patriotism except by patiently and courageously enduring the hardship and humiliation which the war has brought to it; and now these unfortunate people are to be offered these bitter alternatives: Deportation to a land many of them have never seen, or settlement in a strange and hostile neighborhood.

NO REASON FOR PERSECUTION

These alternatives are cruel enough, but it is the third which should make any just man writhe: If any of these unfortunates venture to express dissatisfaction, or wish to return to the countryside or to which has been his home since birth, he is thereby to prove himself guilty of disloyalty to his country.

We shall look in vain for any acceptable or reasonable motive in this detestable plan, and if such reasoning as can be traced in it were followed through consistently, we can quickly see to what extremes we would be driven. There is absolutely no more reason for an attack on the Japanese minority in Canada than there would be for an attack on the German, Hungarian or Italian minorities; and just as much justification for it as there would be for an attack on the Jews or Chinese. But Canadians of German or Italian or Hungarian descent are not treated with suspicion and hatred because the nations from which they take their origin are now or have been at war with us; and this inescapable fact leads us to the shameful conclusion which every honest man must come to regarding this business: The war with Japan is not the cause of this final blow at the Japanese in Canada. It is merely the pretext for it. The real reason is that the Japanese are a small minority, at once distinct and unprotected, of a [illegible] color which is assumed to be inferior to our own, and which because of this supposed [illegible] ity, has been driven [illegible] economic position where [illegible] unfavorably with the [illegible] superior race.

Persecution is no [illegible] these unhappy people [illegible] nation, segregation, [illegible] from public office and the higher professions have been their [illegible] British Columbia for many years. This last stroke represents simply the continuation of a traditional policy. The contemplation of it, in all its bitter details, must make melancholy thinking for every citizen who considers himself a Christian or a liberal. Where such a policy will lead us it is distressing to consider, for the principles implied in its terms are evil and explosive and it is not easy to control the fanaticism and blind passion which they will encourage. The Chinese, the Jew, or the Negro, particularly if he chance to live in the most bigoted and bloodthirsty of our provinces, may well look about him with fear and misgiving after this news of the fate that lies in store for the Japanese.

Well, a letter to a newspaper is a very feeble gesture in support of a people in such dire need of help. I have written it under compulsion of my conscience as a Christian, remembering for what centuries, and in how many parts of the world men of my religion were oppressed and made to suffer without cause; and it would to God there were some way of having its message reach the mind and heart of every Canadian. We are destroying at home the only worthwhile thing for which our soldiers are fighting abroad. Finally, I must also express the sincere wish that those of my fellow citizens who have never met any Japanese may come to know them; and I feel sure they will meet young men and women as deserving as the five whom chance has put in my own path.

These five young men are [illegible] representatives of a [illegible] and intelligent group of people [illegible] spite of the most disc[illegible] and [illegible] have retained their dignity and self-respect. Those who [illegible] to know them well, also [illegible] feel honored by their friendship.

REV. A. DURAND
London, Ont.

Pattering...

By N. M.

The bus pulled out and I was on my way to Lemon Creek.

The last few days had been ones of indecision. The family had decided to go east. I had my work but still I wanted to go to see them off. It would be the last time I would see them for some time.

I wired Vancouver for a travelling permit via Nelson. It seems all permits for travel through Nelson are issued from Vancouver now. It is a lot of red tape, but I got my permit without much trouble.

AT THE GUARD HOUSE

There were four other passengers a man, a woman and her two children, besides myself on the mail bus going into Nelson.

The mail bus is a battered looking Ford which carries the mail between Kaslo and Nelson.

About ten minutes out of Kaslo all vehicles are stopped for permit inspection of all Japanese passengers. A R.C.M.P. guard in brown uniform stopped the car and asked for my permit.

The driver turned to the woman and said: "Where's your permit? You gotta have a travel permit to get through here you know."

The woman evidently didn't know anything about it for she began to get flustered. The driver winked at me.

"Where's your liquor permit or identification card? Hand that in instead," he said solemnly.

But when the unsuspecting woman frantically began to search in her purse for her identification, the driver burst out laughing and said:

"That's for Japs only, Japanese I mean," he said looking apologetically in my direction.

"I'm Scotch," she said in a hurt voice.

I wondered exactly how she felt.

IN NELSON

Arrived in Nelson and found a RCMP constable waiting at the bus stop, and had my permit examined.

After supper I scouted around for Japanese faces because I was told a day never passes without some evacuee travelling through Nelson.

It was too late for shopping so I checked in at the Savoy Hotel because the bus station is right across the street and looked over the hotel register for any familiar names and found none.

To kill time I went to the Civic theatre and sat through an enjoyable movie in which Dick Haymes croons a lot of old Irish songs. It was the first movie which I had seen in three months, where I didn't have to sit and see the film cut off in the middle of a scene and have the lights flash on. I enjoyed it all the more for it.

Coming out of the theatre, I bumped into Ken and Kimi. They were in from Greenwood and it was good to see them because they were former Kasloites.

We went over to the hotel where they were staying and rehashed old times and talked about how things were now.

They seemed dissatisfied with life in Greenwood. Nothing to do they said. They missed old friends most of all.

LEMON CREEK

Talk of the sign-up for repatriation was everywhere. Feelings were quite high against any family relocating to the east. I was glad that our family was leaving soon.

Many were undecided. Their decision would be made at the last minute when they were asked to make a choice. Others were definitely going to repatriate, a very small minority it seemed, had decided to pack up and leave for the east.

Met a man who said he was going to repatriate and because he is a good friend of mine asked for his reasons.

"I want to stay but I have too many children. I am not very strong physically and won't be able to support my family," he said. He said he realized that the going would be just as hard in Japan but "shoganai, dosuru koto mo nai.... it" can't be helped, there's nothing else to do," he said.

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

Got back to Kaslo on Wednesday morning and went to the Kaslo Hotel where they were carrying on the registration for "voluntary repatriation".

The R.C.M.Police were resplendent in their bright scarlet uniforms. They looked very official.

Before I went in, one of the three house [illegible] up of B.C.S.C. blankets. I talked to W.G. Roberts and Fred Ayden. They were businesslike and didn't waste much time. They rattled off a list of employment opportunities in southern Ontario which left me slightly bewildered.

Then I was directed to a booth marked with a series of numbers which corresponded to my registration number.

The procedure for signing repatriation papers was simple.

"What do you intend to do?" asked the [illegible].

"Go east."

He clipped a [illegible] on to a couple of forms and scrawled across it "wishes to go east". He looked up and asked "[illegible] you seen Mr. Roberts or Mr. Ayden?" I answered in affirmative.

"Well, that's all."

"Don't I have to sign anything?"

"Not unless you want to go to Japan."

That was all.

A Day at Work on a Farm

By TOMI NISHIMURA
GRAND FORKS, B.C.

THIS MORNING, I awoke to the muffled piping cry of the birds down by the riverside drowsy and irritated because I had not slept well. But the fresh invigorating cool dawn air soon refreshed me as I set about making breakfast.

"Mommy, please come home early," my daughter clung to me (as I made preparations to leave the house to the farm where I began working yesterday.

"Yes child, I will be home early," I assured her. "Now when you come home after school, be a good girl and mommy will be home early."

I straddled my bicycle and waved goodbye and as I rode down the road, turned around to look back and saw my daughter still standing at the doorway, following me with her eyes.

It was still before 8 o'clock but about 20 people were all ready there for work.

It was a picturesque scene. The Doukhobor women were all dressed in their traditional dresses, loose broad skirts which almost reached down to their ankles and with peasant aprons tied in front.

"Dahroboforam", I greeted the women.

"Ohayo", they returned the compliment in their quaint accent in cheerful camaraderie.

Soon the truck came loaded with onion bulbs which were to be planted in rows and rows of neatly dug shallow channels.

The still cool morning was filled with the noise of conversation of thirty people as we all took up positions to commence planting.

We lined up across the field, one person on a [illegible] began planting. Stoop and plant. Reach into the bag. Stoop and plant. Each tried to outdo the other as we bobbed down the line.

It was only yesterday morning when I had started work here and the other workers seemed hostile because they had been told that we were speedy workers.

It is true that I did not have much trouble in outdoing them, but to keep harmonious relations with the others, I slowed down and kept pace with them.

Perhaps they understood my desire to co-operate with them, for today everybody was friendly.

Today I felt an intangible something that assured me that all was well.

Today, a fat woman working next to me dipped her hand in her big pocket in her voluminous skirt and brought out apples which she smilingly gave me.

Stoop and plant. Reach into the bag. Stoop and plant. Mechanically we went about our task.

It is not an easy task. It is back breaking toil.

During the morning when it is cooler, the work is easy, but in the afternoon, the pace visibly slackens. From above the sun beats down mercilessly. Heat rays reflected from the ground strikes the face. The soles of the feet are hot and uncomfortable. Conversation trails off and the movements of the workers get sluggish.

At three o'clock the first diversion came. Faraway came the whistle of the eastbound train. Everyone stopped in their work and cocked their heads to listen and as the train rumbled by, waved their hands at the passing locomotive and four coaches.

As the sound of the train died away in the east, I gazed after it with bright unseeing eyes. Perhaps there was a relocee heading eastward... perhaps... I dragged myself back to work.

Twenty acres were almost finished. In the distance, the tractor which was going up and down the rows covering the planted onions could be heard. The steady burring of the motor growing fainter as it reached the far end of the field and increasing in volume as it came nearer to where we were working.

Five o'clock and quitting time. I straigthened my weary, aching back and let the pleasant breeze caress my face.

Tired back, weary legs and arms were forgotten as I mounted my bicycle to go home.

"Daraisbui — sayonara — goodbye" a wave of the hand and I left the other workers.

Home again, home after a long day's work. It was comforting and restful and my daughter, eager to see me home rushed up to welcome me with open arms.

And settling down in a comfortable chair in the last waning light after supper, I listened to my child singing songs she learned in school. It was good to be home.

TASHME BOY SCOUTS ON A "TEST" HIKE

By "Brasso"

SCENE: End of the Boulevard, Tashme, B.C.
THEME: Scout "Test Hike"
TIME: Sunday, 11:30 a.m.

"Lights! Camera! Action!"

"Patrols for-r-w-wa-ar-r-rd M-a-r-r-r-ch!"

"Tramp, tramp, tramp—"Merrily we hike along, walk along, skip along. Merrily we hop along the Tashme-Princeton Trail!"

Scoutmaster: "That's the stuff boys: left, left, pick up your dogs and left! Patrols ha-a-a-lt!"

Scouts: "Oh-h-h-h-h! Whew!"

Scoutmaster: "When I was your age, etc., etc., etc."

Scouts: "Groan!"

Scoutmaster: "Well, let's see you make a roaring fire in a hurry, so get those meat and 'murphies' cooking."

Scout (mystified): "Murphy? Why that's a man's name sir."

Scout master: "My dear boy, a 'murphy' is another name for an 'Irish Delight' spud, potato; in other words, plain 'imo'."

Scout (with relief): "Oh, Thank you sir."

Scoutmaster: "Tut-tut my boy, when I was your age, etc., etc."

Scout (without relief): "Thank you sir."

Another Scout: "Sir, Will you taste my meat and spud please?"

"Cr-a-a-a-a-ack! Cr-u-u-u-nch!"

Scoutmaster: "Say! What is this? This potato is hard as stone. In fact, it is stone."

Scout (dejectedly): "Oh! the 'imo' and the stone looked so alike in the embers, I guess I brought you a stone instead."

Four Hours Later:

Scoutmaster: "Well boys, it is time to go home."

Scouts: "We're very hungry sir!"

Scoutmaster (surprised): "Why what's the matter? Didn't you bring enough to eat?"

Crestfallen Scouts: "We did sir. Only you ate them all."

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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Organized Labor in Alberta

Insofar as it is represented by the Federation of Labor and the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council, organized labor in Alberta has been in the forefront of opposition to the peaceful resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees in that province. The Federal itself has urged that all evacuees be removed from the province at the war's end. And recently the Labor Council announced in response to a request from the Lethbridge City Council that it supported that body's efforts to discriminate against Japanese Canadians seeking employment within Lethbridge.

In their recent public statement, the Labor Council agreed that the permanent residence of Japanese Canadians was a matter for dominion-provincial decision. But it argued that wages paid to evacuee domestic workers in Lethbridge were "below standard". And it believes that "conditions of slave labor", which might be established in the city through the employment of evacuees, will be detrimental to other workers forced to take such jobs when the normal peacetime situation is restored.

The viewpoint of the Labor Council is out-dated. It belongs to the mistaken idea that any group of workers can permanently protect their own interests by establishing themselves as a special class, sheltered from the competition of other workers. Such special privilege is possible only through the restriction and oppression of competing workers, whether it be upon a basis of race, of religion, or skill. It was in the defeat of this reactionary idea that the great and powerful industrial unions of the C.I.O. forged ahead during the past fifteen years. It is these same unions that in the United States have taken an active lead in urging an end to discrimination and restriction against American workers of Japanese ancestry.

On the record it should be obvious to organized labor in Alberta that Japanese Canadian evacuees will not willingly accept a lower standard of wages or conditions of slave labor. The steady rise in wages paid to sugar beet workers—to a new record high in Alberta history—is the indubitable proof of this fact. But what organized labor in Alberta needs to recognize is that their attitude is responsible for creating just those "conditions of slave labor" which they rightfully decry.

A policy of restriction, which expressly directs that evacuee workers in Alberta shall be tied to fixed farms in the sugar beet industry only is bad enough. But it is made much worse when such workers are also prevented from improving their status by discriminatory barriers which would shut them out from other jobs. The strength of organized labor does not not lie in creating divisions between workers, penalizing some in the doubtful hope of benefitting others. It can lie only in the unity that is created when less fortunate groups of workers are helped to raise themselves and their bargaining power against employers to the standard and level of the stronger groups.

Organized labor in Alberta has a unique opportunity in this situation of proving its own progressiveness.

Objectives to be Attained

The current program of distinguishing Canadians of Japanese origin who definitely decide to remain in Canada should have at least one merit. That will be to provide the conditions which make for more united effort in the campaign necessary to achieve full citizenship rights. It is clear that such a campaign has very concrete, basic objectives. It will have the sympathy and support of a host of fair-minded people throughout the country. But every Japanese Canadian must share actively in the fight, first to enlist the help and goodwill of hundreds of new-found neighbours, and second, to give any organized action his moral and financial support.

A letter to the editor published in this issue outlines some of these objectives. These might well be repeated here and others added in a survey of the task which lies before Japanese Canadians.

As our correspondent notes, with an important federal election coming on, one of the most pressing needs is to wipe out the principle of the infamous Bill 135, which last year deprived evacuees of the federal franchise.

Strangely enough the Government which only recently asked evacuees to move eastward from British Columbia "as evidence of their desire to be good Canadians" is the same Government which last year slipped a measure through Parliament to rob them of their democratic right to vote.

No less important is the need to establish the basic right of freedom of movement—within British Columbia as well as the other provinces. To suggest any longer that regulations circumscribing the free movement of Japanese Canadians are required for military security is stupid in the extreme. It descends to its worst degree when a citizen finds it necessary to apply to officials in Vancouver before he may legally travel over fifty miles in this province. And it is a mockery of our democratic process when these travel regulations are used as a means through which any municipal politicians, by protesting loudly enough, may set up some form of holy barrier around their own bailiwick.

The campaign must be pushed, too, for freedom of economic opportunity, particularly where that freedom is curtailed by discriminatory government edict. Here the most flagrant instance is the federal order which prevents Japanese Canadians from purchasing and leasing land. The abuse of licensing power by local officials is equally important to evacuees seeking to re-establish themselves in eastern cities. Until economic opportunity is freely granted, there can be no hope for secure resettlement throughout the country,—despite the claim of placement officials that an abundance of work is available. It is, in the main, work that no one else wants to do, because everyone else has the opportunity to do something better.

There are, moreover, a whole series of unjust discriminations invoked since the evacuation, against—and only against—Japanese Canadians. There is the matter of the arbitrary sale of property at prices far below existing market levels. Equality in education—despite British Columbia's minister of education—does not exist in this province, and is subject to special provision in Alberta. Special restrictions still apply in the consumption of liquor, in game hunting and fishing, in telegraph and telephone communication. Everywhere in the country, Japanese Canadians are singled out to have their mail rigidly examined by postal censors. Everywhere in the country, citizens of Japanese descent, even of the third generation, must be "mugged and fingerprinted" as no other citizens must. Everywhere in the nation they are subject to the arbitrary decree of the Minister of Labor and the whim of bureaucratic officials administering such decrees.

Surveyed in such a manner, the magnitude of the task thus confronting us is almost overwhelming. If we choose to remain here in Canada, we do so not in silent acceptance of all these disabilities. We do so with a ringing protest that democratic country must progress toward the correction of its faults. And we believe that a large percentage of Canadians will join with us in our fight to establish a more workable democracy in our country.

Postwar Reconstruction

There were no fancy curlicues in the postwar picture that Reconstruction Minister Clarence Decatur Howe painted for Parliament last week. Conservatively composed, the Liberal Government's economic canvas looked like a vote-catcher.

If re-elected June 11, the Government would have no truck with socialism. Said cheery, aggressive Minister Howe: the emphasis of its plans would be on the unfettered operation of free enterprise. Wartime taxes would be eliminated or at least reduced as soon as possible, to provide plenty of opportunity for private profit. There would be no splurge on public works. Private investment would be encouraged by low interest rates, and by loans from Government lending agencies. Wartime anti-inflation controls would be kept only for "a smoother, more rapid transition to a prosperous peacetime economy."

Two of the specific aims:

* About 4,600,000 jobs after the war (compared with 3,695,000 at the start).
* 50,000 new housing units in the first full year after V-E day.

—Time Magazine

Letters to the Editor

The Need to Think

Editor, The New Canadian:

I must congratulate you on your forthright editorials in The New Canadian. I was especially pleased with the one on "The Return to Japan."

The young people who are being appealed to by their elders to return to Japan are in no position to know the facts. Possibly, many of the older people are thinking of a dream Japan of their youth rather than of a postwar Japan.

Have they thought of the financial and economic condition the country will be in? Have they thought of an embittered people ready to "take it out" on anyone with the taint of America on them?

Many of us are ashamed of our country's attitude toward innocent people, yet, none of them have suffered bodily injury in this country. They have not starved. You, yourself are a symbol of the fact that one may attack officials in this country and "get away with it."

If they are honest, I don't think they will claim that such a thing would be permitted in Japan.

Don't misunderstand me, I consider free speech as a prerogative of a citizen even in wartime except insofar as it may give military information to the enemy. It is just one of the freedoms these young people take for granted and would not realize until they were gone.

Congratulations once more.

EDNA B. DAVIDSON
Greenwood, B. C.

Some Suggestions

Editor, The New Canadian:

I have read with great interest the letter from the Rev. H. J. Armitage in your issue of April 7. It is certainly reassuring to our Canadian population of Japanese ancestry to know that one of their members and especially a person who controls an organ of public opinion is enjoying that privileged position.

However, I see no reason why he should retain all this divine direction himself; I would like him to pass on at least a fraction of it to our nation's public servants like T. B. Pickersgill and the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell. Maybe we can then get a few of our racist laws changed or abolished. Can't you do a little diverting along this line, Mr. Editor?

In case the Divine Director is in need of a bit of prompting, I might very humbly suggest that with an election coming on He could start by letting us have the very important democratic right of casting a ballot on election day. Another line He might try is the right to purchase property and operate businesses and to travel freely on the same basis as the rest of the population.

There is also the matter of property and chattels being sold, in most cases at a small fraction of their value. These might be re-evaluated or returned with full compensation for losses where the owner should so desire. He might also take a suggestion from the Americans and abolish the West Coast prohibited area. Then, too, if He is really in a receptive mood, I would go on to suggest that all forms of fascist, racial discrimination be made a criminal offense subject to penal servitude and that persons charged with this offense bear the onus of proving themselves not guilty.

If you find, Mr. Editor, that the lines of communication with the Divine are not very efficient from wartime inability to get replacement in equipment you might put in a bid for a higher priority. This business of the Government's treatment of her residents of Japanese ancestry and the development of racism in Canada is twitching the conscience of a large and growing section of her citizens. Academic circles and particularly the social scientists all over the continent are observing the developments with misgivings. A number of them in their published articles have not spared words in their condemnations of official policy. Even amongst the ordinary folk, the reaction to the latest Government orders, as I found it around here, was: "What the hell is the Government trying to do? I don't understand it." I don't either, until I'm reminded that there is an election coming early this summer.

KUNIO HIDAKA
Kingston, Ontario.

Creative Leader

. . . I am glad The New Canadian stands for more than the sectional interests of your particular group. To be interested in the total life of the Dominion and actively taking responsibility for the welfare of all, puts you in the forefront with the creative leadership of the country.

We have met several of the Nisei returning to the Pacific Coast and have joined with groups welcoming them and seeking to rehabilitate them into normal life.

DONALD MacMILLAN
San Francisco, Calif.

Nisei Canadians in the Service

(The Pacific Citizen)

Prime Minister King's admission to the House of Commons in Ottawa last week that Canadians of Japanese ancestry are being recruited for specific roles in the war effort of the British Commonwealth is the first indication that Canada's reservoir of Japanese Canadian talent is being utilized in the prosecution of the war in the Pacific.

Opposition of British Columbia politicians has prevented the use of Japanese Canadian manpower in the war which is now grinding to a close in Europe. The war in the Pacific has yet to be won and Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry have indicated their eagerness to serve Canada on the field of battle. Although British Columbian interests have been successful in keeping the Nisei Canucks out of uniform (except for a handful who were in the Canadian Army before Pearl Harbor and who have distinguished themselves in action), the request from Great Britain for qualified Japanese Canadians seems to have broken the log-jam of conflict which has kept the Canadian Nisei out of this war. The interest of Western Canadian politicians in preventing the Japanese Canadians from serving in the Army has been one based on a desire to maintain that minority in its status quo of second class citizenship.

The American offensive in the Pacific has been enhanced by the presence of trained specialists of Japanese ancestry, many thousands of whom are now in action. In the China-Burma-India theatre, GI reports have indicated that some of these Nisei specialists were "loaned" to the British Army and the record that the Japanese Americans have made in service with British arms may have conceivably influenced London's recent request for the services of Japanese Canadians, most of whom are still isolated from direct participation in the war effort.